Polio Eradication Programme

3912. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that polio has increased at an alarming rate in the country during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, alongwith grants received from Government and international donor agencies, including WHO, and amount spent on containment and eradication of polio in the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that US Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP) recently censured Government over its failure to sustain intensity of polio eradication programme and manage funds; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the remedial measures contemplated to amend lapses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) As against 268 reported polio cases during 2002, 1600 cases have been reported during 2003. The State-wise numbers of polio cases during 2002 and 2003 are given in the Statement. (*See* below)

The Pulse Polio Immunization (PPI) Programme is funded out of World Bank credit and grants from international donor agencies. The approved outlays of this Programme during the last three years are as under :—

2001-01	Rs.396 crores
2001-02	Rs.398 crores
2002-03	Rs.484 crores

(c) and (d) The yearly strategies for polio eradication programme are formulated and implemented every year by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of the India Expert Advisory Group (IEAG). The senior representatives of the US Centre for Disease Control have been regular participants in the meetings of IEAG in which the yearly polio eradication strategies for India recommended. The Government has fully adopted the recommendations made by the IEAG.

Considering the rapid decline in the number of cases from 1934 in 1998 to 265 cases in 2000, the IEAG itself had suggested [illegible]ng down

the number of rounds.However, in the recently held meeting in February, the IEAG suggested to upscale the activities to four sub-national immunization days during April, 2003 (already conducted), June 2003, September 2003 and November 2003 and two national immunization days during January and February, 2004.

Following special measures have been taken with special reference to the States where large number of polio cases have been detected :—

(i) In order to improve the detection and vaccination of missed children, the house-to-house vaccination teams in Uttar Pradesh (which reported about 78 per cent of total cases in the country during 2002), have been strengthened with the addition of third member from local community.

(ii) The community mobilisers have been engaged for improving the implementation of the programme in resistant areas.

(iii) The house-to-house vaccination of missed children is being done for five days after the booth day as against two days in other parts of the country.

(iv) Additional IEC activities are being conducted.

(v) The implementation of the programme is being closely monitored at the apex political and bureaucratic levels both in the Government of India as also in the States.

(vi) Local influencers/social and religious leaders are being involved for advocacy and ensuring greater participation of the people in the programme.

(vii) One Surveillance Medical Officer has been posted in each district in order to help the States in ensuring better monitoring and supervision.

Statement

Wild Polio Cases detected during last threee years

State	2000 cases	2001 cases	2002 cases
Assam	0	1	0
Bihar	50	27	121

State	2000 cases	2001 cases	2002 cases
Chhattisgarh	—	0	1
Chandigarh	1	0	1
Delhi	3	3	25
Gujarat	2	1	24
Haryana	4	5	37
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1
Jharkhand	0	2	12
Karnataka	8	0	0
Kerala	1	0	0
Maharashtra	7	4	6
Madhya Pradesh	2	0	21
Orissa	0	0	4
Punjab	0	5	2
Rajasthan	0	0	41
Uttaranchal	—	3	14
Uttar Pradesh	179	216	1241
West Bengal	8	1	48

Increase in diabetic population

3913. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that diabetic population in India has risen from 19.4 per cent in 1995 to 57.2 per cent in 2003 and that by 2025 India would become world's most diabetic country as revealed by Dr. Arpendey Bhattacharya, eminent diabetologist and endocrinologist; and

(b) if so, what preventive and remedial measures are being adopted so that this deadly disease could be effectively contained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) According to ICMR, the estimated number of diabetic patients in the country in the year 2000 is